IST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. St. Louis, March 10.—The struggle between the Knights of Laber and the Gould Southwest system was further embittered this morning by the posting of the fellowing order in the yards of the principal cities along the line of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. To all who were in the employ of this Company and who have quit work since March 5, 1886:

You are hereby notified that your action as stated above was a voluntary abandonment of the service of this company, and that you are no longer in its employment, your names having been stricken from the rolts. All such who are now on or about the company's premises are hereby notited that they must immediately leave the same to the end that this company may resume the traffs of the country.

This order is signed by William Kerrigan, General Superintendent. Simultaneously with the appearance of this order in the Missouri Pacific yards in this city, twenty Pinkerton detectives, and about the same number of those in the employ of the railroad company, marched into the yards, under the command of Thomas Furioug and ordered the Kuights, who have been quarding the property to leave the yards at orce. The order was obeyed and the freight turned over to the detectives. At Carendelet, where the bulk of the Iron Mountain freight is abandoned, the yards are still in the possession of the Knights of Labor. The company is engaging all the men it can to act as watchmen, but the applications are few and the number now in its employ is not large

enough to watch all the freight. The most important rumor of the day was that the Missouri Pacific would attempt to resume business tomorrow. The officials of the read were questioned about it, but refused to say where they are going to get the men. To night it was stated that an order will be issued calling on the men to return to work, but warning them that they cannot return as Knights of Labor.

A meeting of the merchants was held to-day. While many of the merchants sympathize with the railroad employes, they question the wisdom of striking at this time and for the causes which have been given.

"There are undoubtedly two sides to the question," said a prominent commission merchant, "The one man power in the railroad must be met by organization on the part of employes, but it is unfortunate that just at the opening of the spring trade this terrible blow should come on the city and country,"

There is only one opinion on the subject of interference with business, and that is, that in one way, or another the embargo on trade should be raised. The question whether the railroad can be held responsible and be made to carry freight, even if this did involve paying a little higher wages than usual received considerable attention. In addition to the actual stoppage of the movement of commodities, one of the chirf elements operating to check and depress trade is fear. The dealers

operating to check and depress trade is fear. The dealers are afraid to move one way or another and prefer to await developments. The speculators are free, but even they are cautious in their operatios. This delay is working up the feeling of the merchants to a high pitch.

The situation in East St. Louis is alorming. Not a pound of freight from any of the eastern trunk lines can be brought across the river by rail and the result is that the tracks on the east side are all clockaded with delayed freight. The bridge is crowded with teams having freight to the city. The number of laden coal cars now in the yards of the various roads on the east side of the river is enormous, and, as there is no way of getting the coal across the river except by hauling it in wagons, or shipping it on the ferries, the blockade is likely to cause a cessation of work at the various unless throughout the district. When coal is mined, it is immediately drawn up and deposited in cars, but as nearly all the coal cars of the various reads are at present laden and waiting to be shipped, it is evilent that if the blockade lasts a comple of days longer, the 2,000 or more miners in this district will be thrown out of work.

couple of days longer, the 2,000 or more miners in this district will be thrown out of work.

This afternoon an attempt was made to start the Kirkwood passenger train on the Missouri Pacific. When the rignal was given to start the Greman on the engine stepped off and refused to the. No other man could be secured and superintendent Kerrigan jumped on the engine himself and made the run to Kirkwood, twelve miles out. More of the employes in the Missouri Pacific offices were susjended to day on account of the stagnation of business.

The orderly conduct of the Knights in St. Louis is equalled by the conduct of the strikers in various towns along the rational system. Fort Worth, Tex., is the only place where a disturbance occurred, and that was trifling. At Sedalia, Kansas City, De Solo, all is quiet. At Palestine, Tex. the strikers are handling local freight for the merchants. At Marshal, Tex., the foreman engineer, and train dispatcher have swern out variants charging certain of the Knights, whose names are at present usknown, with obstructing the business of the read. These warrants have been sent to Receiver Brown, who will probably deliver them to the United States marshal and thus cause arrests to follow. No signs are apparent af any understanding to be reached by the strikers and the railroad officials and it is impossible to predict when the strike will terminate. The beine of its general that it is only in its ineepton and that it is more likely to spread tima to be quickly settled.

NO DECISION IN THE SOFT COAL REGION, TO RETURN TO WORK-STRIKING AT PIEDMONT.

Huntington, Penn., March 10 (Special).-The strike of the bituminous coal miners in the Broad Top general, and there are no indications of a solution of the difficulty. The men at the East Broad Top mines, Robertsdale, belonging to the Rockhill Coal and Iron meetings at Broad Top City, the last one to-day, at which 200 were present. They determined not to return to work until their demand for an increase of 10 cents a ton is granted. They adjourned this evening with the understanding that they will meet again to-morrow should a change of circumstances require it. The members of the Rockhill Coal and Iron Company say that further meetings will be futile and have warned the men that unless they go back to work to-morrow morning they must go into the mines and bring out their tools. The operations of the company are hampered and delayed by the strike. There is no supply of coal on hand to run the engines on the sonia owned by the company, and they will be obliged to get fuel from the Clearfield region, where the men have returned to work to await the results of arbitration. The strike extended vesterday across Broad Top Mountain to the west side, committees going fro Robertsdate to induce the men on Shoup's Run and Six Mile Run to come out. As a consequence the strikers were joined by 400 men at Powell's, W. H. Sweet's, John Read's, D. P. Jenkins's, Sweet & Brown's and the Juniata Valley Coal Company's mines. The operators at all these mines believe the men will go to work again to-morrow, or by the first of next week,

again to-morrow, or by the first of next week, and accept whatever terms may be agreed upon in Clearnield. There has been no violence or disturbance, the men being quiet and orderly, and none is feared. The company is determined to have the minea cleared, so that new men may be put into them if the strikers do not premptly return to work.

PRISONONT, W. Va., March 10 (Special).—The miners in the Hampshire Elk Garden Mines operated by Davis & Ekins went out this morning. Mr. Davis vesterday praised the men for not joining the Third Federation strike. This morning when they went to work they found this notice pasted at the entrance of mines.

"Hampshire miners, by your action in the strike you have denounced yourselves cowards and blacklegs. We herewith request you sit to quit work at once and all will be well. If you refuse you must take the consequences," signed George's Creek Miners.

The men decided to heed the warning. All the mines on George's Creek are now at a standstill.

LABOR TROUBLES IN OTHER PLACES. A STRIKE OF GIRLS-MILWAUKEE SHORMAKERS

AGREE-WAGES ADVANCED. New-Haven, March 10 (Special) .- One hun-

dred girls in the employ of the Cantee Rubber Company ouit work to-day. The Knights of Labor have declared boycott on the goods of the Russell Manufacturing Company, Middletown, because of the company's recen discharge of all operatives belonging to that organization. The strikers are gradually returning to work. The Meriden Brittania Company, employing 1,200 men sunounced that it would adopt weekly payments next month, instead of monthly as heretofore,

CHICAGO, March 10 .- The Inter Ocean's Milwaukee dispatch says: "The boot and shoe makers' strike in this city is at an end and the last of the strikers will go to work in the morning."

Tolepo, March 10,-The Consolidated Street Rallway Company announced to-day that it would alvance the wages of its employes and reduce the hours of work. This action is voluntary on the part of the company.

Parishings, M red 10.—At the convention of the coal-nations of the Fourth District at Dubois, Penn., to-day, it was decided to present to the operators a scale of wages similar to the one adopted at the Columbus, Ohlo, national convention at occ. If a satisfactory adjust-ment is not reached before March 22, a strike of the 4,000 minors will be ordered.

THE WESTERN NAILMAKERS STILL FIRM. CINCINNATI, March 10.- A meeting of the Western Nail A-sociation was held to-day with all the bug quantmonsly reaffirmed adherence to the manufact

sitions undisturbed by either compromises or combinaons. The following was also adopted:

tions. The following was also adopted:

Resolved, That the workmen in our employ prior to the lat of Jane, 1885, forfeited all claims they had upon their places when they removed their toois from our factories; that from the date of said removal we have considered the situations at our disposal and that we so consider the situations yet remaining vacant in our mills, and again extend our favitation to feeders and others to take employment with us, and more especially the freders in those mills where sailers are feeding the machines to the detriment of the former feeders.

MR. O'DONNELL WELL PLEASED. GOOD RESULTS OF HIS MEDIATION.

TROUBLES OF THE STREET-CAR MEN NEARLY OVER

-THE NINTH AVENUE LINE. Railroad Commissioner O'Donnell was well deased yesterday morning at the Murray Hill Hotel when he read in the newspapers that everything had been arranged satisfactorily between the Richardson roads of Brooklyn and the Empire Protective Association. Everything looked so promising for the settlement of all the car drivers and conductors' troubles that he thought he could get away on the 3:30 p. m. train for Albany. But as appearances are sometimes deceitful, he started out immediately after his breakfast to see for himself. He first went to the office of the Eighth and Ninth Avenue roads to see William H. Hays, the president, There is some fricowing to the fact that in the settlement of their differ ences the Empire Association made the company agree to pay drivers and conductors \$2.25 a day, which is other roads except the Broadway line. Mr. Hays was not in; so the Commissioner left word for him to call and see him at the Murray Hill Hotel at 2:30 p. m. From there he went to Brooklyn and called upon Mr. Richardson, who told him that everything was satis-factorily arranged with his roads in Brooklyn and as ured him that the same result would follow with the Dry Dock lines in this city, of which Mr. Richardson is chairman of the executive board, and that the Sharp roads would follow as a matter of course.

Back to the hotel went the Commissioner. President Hays was already there, waiting for him. Mr. Hays claimed that when the strikers sattled with his road they said they wanted no more than they expected of other roads, but they had settled with roads on a much fairer basis; that under the present arrangement the Ninth Avenue was being run at a dead loss and that what was being made on the Eighth Avenue Line would be swallowed up by the other's loss. The Commissione told Mr. Hays to go and have a fair and open discussion of the matter with his men, and said that no doubt a fair settlement could be agreed upon without interference by him; that the men only wanted what was reasonable. "There is no use talking; we cannot compete

with parallel lines like the Sixth-ave., and pay more wages than they do. The changes we have made the last month in regard to our men will cost as \$80,000 a year. Why, we could turn our buildings into tenement houses and make more profit on them than we now can from the railroads."

To the reporter Commissioner O'Donnell said "Well, I am exceedingly well satisfied with my work here. It is a sort of missionary work. and has been quite successful. Corporations are beginning to learn that their employes are men, and that it is best to treat them as such and not as engines to be stopped up, burned out, and cast aside in a few years as they asked, and what is more, have been acknowledged to be men. Labor first learned from the capitalist the worth of combination by the iniquitous corners in food products. Now they have combined in self-defence. They have a great power, but I do not believe they will abuse it. The combination will not lead to Communista or a disare representative workingmen, keen and intelligent,

Charles F. Peck, Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, came from Albany on Fuesday night. Yesterday he had an interview at the Hoffman House with Joseph O'Donnell, J. P. Granam and Andrew Best of the Em pite Protective Association in regard to the recent street him. He was surprised at the state of affairs that existed prior to the troubles. He will make a special report to the Legislature about the matter. He started for Albany at 3:30 p. m. Strange to say, though both he as d Commissioner O'Donnell take great interest in the railread strikes, because their duties demand that they should, and both men have their headquarters at Albany, they have never met.

The arregment entered into between the Dry Dock, The arredment entered into between the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Road and the Empire Protective Association has been regularly signed by the memoers of the Executive Board and the officers of the road. The trouble on the Bleecker Street and the Twenty-third Street roads has been amicably adjusted and the Executive Board win wait on the officers of those companies and have a written agreement signed. Charles Darrach, of the Brooklyn City Bailroad Company, who was discharged last week for overdriving his horses, has applied for relustatement, with a letter from the Empire Association stating that it requested, but did not demand, that his case be decided with justice. President Hazzard told Darrach that he was justly discharged and could not be taken back. A kintly feeling prevails in regard to the company, however, and assurances were inade yesterday that no further trouble would occur.

STREET-CAR COMPANIES COMBINE. FORMING AN ALLIANCE FOR SELF-PROTECTION-

THE TERMS OF UNION. The result of the recent efforts of the street caremployes to control the companies having demon-strated the strength secured by the union of men, the companies have decided upon similar action for selfdefence. An organization has been effected by the officers of all the companies in this city and in Brooklyn, save the Crosstown Company of Brooklyn, which em ploys only drivers, as the cars are all "bob-tail." name under which it is to be known is the Sarface Railway Association of the State of New-York. The articles of agreement have been drawn up by General B. F. of street railroad corporations have repeatedly threat ened strikes if their demands against the corporations were not complied with, and have by threats of tving pelled them to yield to unjust exactions in order to tion in the future, and to prevent the loss which any of pended by reason of refusal to submit to improper demands of its employes, and in consideration of the mutual assistance which is guaranteed the companies have agreed to the terms of the union, the chief of which

It is declared that twelve hours' labor, including a fair time for dinner, shall constitute a day's work for the conductors and drivers of street surface railroad companies, and that the same shall be paid for at the tate of \$2 pc day, and that any employment over or under such time shall be paid for at the same raile but this declaration shall not prevent any of the undersamed from permitting conductors or drivers to work a less period, of to receive payment at a higher rate than \$2 per day.

a less period, or to receive payment at a higher rate than \$2 per day.

As soon as this agreement shall be subarribed by at least-companies, each of said companies shall designate a representative who shall meet at such time and place as shall be designated by the president and Executive Committee of the Street Surface Ballway Association of the Saide of New York, and the said representatives shall from among their number elect the said representatives shall from among their number elect the payer to determine the amount to be mad to and by each company from time to time under the pay of this agreement, and which committee shall have company from time to time under the paid to and by each tee an all questions pertaining to the cause, duration and castion of all suggestions or the upt and castion of all suggestions or the upt and the said of the releast of any of the undersigned to accede to any elements of any of its employes the loss mourred or sustained by such company during the period of such general suspension shall the many ever, that such general suspension are the up shall not be caused by the returned of your decimand to the return of the return of the releast of compensation to conductors and drivers as herelofore mentioned, or by the exaction of lone rehours for a day's work.

good in the manner hereimatter provided. Provided, however, that such general suspension ar tie-up shall not be caused by the retusal of such comany to pay the rate of compensation to conductors and drivers as hereiofore mentioned, or by the exaction of lon rer hours for a day's work than that hereinbefore mentioned. The daily loss which any comony shall be deemed to have susuamed during the period of the general suspensio: of its hundred shall be corresponding month of the proceding year, deducting therefrom the amount of such company during the corresponding month of the proceding year, deducting therefrom the amount avecture in the expense of operation and mannenance by reason of such suspension. The amount of such average daily loss shall be determined upon this basis by the Executive Committee as soon after a lie-up or suspension has taken place as possible.

To reinhurse such sus ended company for such loss, the Executive Committee as soon after a lie-up or suspension has taken place as possible. To reinhurse such sus ended company for such loss, the Executive Committee shall from time to time, and not less than once in each week during the period of such suspension, callect from the subscribers hereto, inclining the suspension countries can be suspended company, to be assessed by the committee can be upon the suspended company, and the called the suspended company, and the called the suspended company and the called the proceding year.

Whenever a majority of the resentive Committee shall so determine and whenever such determination shall be railined in meeting by two thirds of the suspended or the suspended in meeting by two thirds of the suspended or of the passing the same pany or company attents the preceding year.

Whenever a majority of the recutive Committee shall so determine, and whenever such determination shall be railined in meeting by two thirds of the suspension of the suspension be active to company and the called the suspension of the passing the termination upon the sustension of the pas

WORKMEN URGING THEIR CLAIMS, The strike of the carpenters and joiners is practically

manufacturers' scale, that they shall retain their po- Eighth-st. J. C. Miller, of Fiftieth-st., sent word to THE MEMOIRS OF THE POPE. the men that he was ready to agree to the demands of the men, and asked that his hands be sent to work. They returned at noon. This leaves only about fity men now out.

The strike on the Emigrant Savings Bank still contipues in force. Mr. Hermann has not decided to ac-

tinues in force. Mr. Hermann has not decided to accede to the demands of the men, and no union men have returned to work.

The men in Herring's safe factory at South-st, and Gouverneur Slip are on strike on account of the substitution of a boy to do a man's work at greatly reduced wages. They demand the reinstatement of the man and the discharge of the boy.

The work of organizing the machinists on the elevated railroads is going forward raoidly. A movement is on foot to organize the gatemen, brakemen and ticket-sellers, and it is said that as soon as the men are sufficiently well organized a demand will be made for an increase in wages. The gatemen complain that they are paid only \$1.25 a day for welve hours work, and they have also to buy their own uniforms.

There is so much dissatisfaction among the drivers and conductors of the consolidated horse railroads of Newark over the new time-table which compels them to work nearly fourteen hours a day instead of twelve, as promised by President Bartin, that Ia committee has been selected to endeavor to have the hours reduced. Stringent rules have also been issued. The drivers and conductors had passes to ride over the road, but these were revoked when the new time-table was issued, and the men are now compelled to pay their fare.

A dozen boys employed in the Newark Steel Works

issued, and the men are now compelled to pay their fare.

A dozen boys employed in the Newark Steel Works struck for an advance in wages yesterday, and on its being refused left the factory. Their places were filled with other boys, and in the afternoon the strikers gathered in force near the entrance to the factory and made threats of violence to ward the new hands. The police reserve was called out and the crowd dispersed before any arrests could be made. Trouble is expected to day.

THE STEAM COMPANY STRIKE. NOTHER DERRICK TO BE PUT UP-STORIES ABOUT

ASHES. The New-York Steam Company continued yesterday landing its coal and carting it to the works under police protection. Manager Emery said that everything was running smoothly and the company intends to creet a new from the barges. Two barges were discharged yester-day. It is claimed by the strikers that the company's celfar is full of ashes and it has no means of getting rid of it. They say that the company intended to place the ashes on a scow and have it towed out to sea and dumped, but the engineers of the tug-boats refuse to asked to by the owners. This is denied by the officials of facilities for disposing of the ashes, and instead of their cellar being full there is room enough to store all the

cellar being fall there is room enough to store all the ashes made in a week.

Superintendent Prontiss said yesterday that he had seventy-five applications for employment from mon who had occupied places from a chief engineer of a steam-ship down to shovelers. The supply of steam was kept up without trouble, and although the strikers have threatened to boycott all who use steam turnished by the company it had not lost a single customer. Although the strikers say that they have perfect confidence in Delegate Dougherty they complain of the length of time required to bring the company to terms and threaten a general boycott, unless some arrangement is soon made. It is rumored that Mr. Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, is expected here to-day or to-morrow

SIX THOUSAND OPERATIVES AFFECTED. DEMANDS OF THE SPINNERS AT CONGES-A LOCK-

OUT EXPECTED. Cohoes, March 10 (Special).—The expected trouble between the spinners and the manufacturers of knit goods came to a head to-day and three hundred spinners refused to go to wors. This means the shutting down of twenty-five knitting mills before the end of the week and the throwing of 6,000 operatives out of work. The advance in wages announced on March 15, it was hought by many, would pacify the employes, out this belief was dispelled when it was ascertained that the advance comprised only a partial compliance with the demand made by the spinners. The spinners through delegates made known their desires and committees of nanufacturers and the executive committee of the manufacturers and the executive committee of the Knights of I abor have held many conferences, at which the desires of each were made known, but without avail. The manufacturers submitted a uniform scale of wages but the prices were from ten to fifteer per cent less than those demanded and hence the spinners failed to agree

The spinners make between \$9 and \$10 a week and by their new scale they would make about \$2 a day. Some of the mills appear ready for the strike and are running out their work preparatory to a long shut down. In the mills of Shinman, Akin & Brooks, Root & Waterman, the Root Manufacturing Company and the Star Mill, the spinners are paid by the day and appear satisfied.

The manufacturers expect that by Saturday all the mills will be shut down. The operatives are quiet and the business men are greatly worried. A meeting of the manufacturers was to again some all the mills of Cohoos and Waterford. Meetings will be held in Amsterdam, Little Falls and several places for the same purpose to morrow winget.

TWO VALENTINES CAUSE A STRIKE.

SALEM, Mass., March 10 (Special) .- The Knights of Labor are disgusted with a strike which they week a girl was discharged, and on Monday the 200 damiesed because she was a Knight of Labor. proprietors say that she was discharged for impudence. Miss Ramsdell says that Miss Ladd, the forewoman, resaid she would not have to go out of the house to find the sender. She told Miss Ramsdell that "her tongue ran too free," and the next Wednesday Miss Ramsdell received a comic valentine representing a woman with a padlocked mouth. Then followed a row which re-sulted in the discharge and the strike. The Kuights say that the strike was supremely silly.

REPLACING KNIGHTS IN GALVESTON. GALVESTON, Tex., March 10 .- The situation of the Mallory boycott is not materially changed. of the Mailory boycott is not materially changed.

The Knights of Labor employed at the Gulf City compress quit work this afternoon, but the management had anticipated the strike, and other workmen took the place of the strikers within half an hour. The Knights are now out at the Taylor and Gulf City presses, and it is expected that they will te-morrow withdrow from the other compressing establishments.

THE PAYNE INVESTIGATION.

A PECULIAR CASE OF BRIBERY DEVELOPED BY THE COMMITTEE.

Columbus, March 10 (Special).-Owing to a press of legislative business members of the Payne Com littee did not get to work to-day, nor could it find Ailen O. Myers when it wanted him. The committee has developed some peculiar facts concerning the bribery by proxy of one member who was elected to vote for Penhomestead was ordered sold for taxes. A lawyer of the tax sale advertisement taken from a newspaper form the night before the day of publication and co moderate sum as alfriend. During the preliminaries the pretence of sickness. A woman of beauty and skill was hired to remain near him, ostensibly as a nurse, and so he was kept from the Pendleton managers, who counted on him because of the aid extended in the election. A new suit of clothes was given him and he voted for Payne. Yet he never believed that he had been bribed, and a member of the committee says it appears that s much money was given the friend and lawyer and they pocketed the surplus.

SENDING HIS FINGER AS A LOVE TOREN. St. Louis, March 10 (Special).-Among the risoners in the City Jail are Sadie Hayes, convicted of murder in the first degree, and William Lacey, a burgiar, under a Penitentiary sentence. Both are colored. They grew affectionate of late, and notes of a tender character were frequently smuggled from one to the other. The woman assured the burgiar that he was the only object of her affections, and requested him if he thought as much of her as he pretended to send her his linger with the ring on it. Lacey is to start for the Penitentiary to-morrow. After receiving the note he tore open tiary to-morrow. After receiving the note he fore open the sole of his shoe and extracted the steel shank and shar, enel it to a razor edge on the walls of his cell. He then cut off the small fluger of his right hand at the second joint, placed the ring on the severed fluger and sent them to the cell of the woman. He tied up the stump with a place of string and then wrapped his hand up in a bandkerchief. The tail guards discovered the blood and soon learned what had happened. They took the elishmenhered fluger from the woman. Latery's only explanation for his conduct is: "I loved her." He is perfectly sane.

THE BENEFIT FOR MRS. RICKARY. A performance will be given this afternoon at the Fourieenth Street Theatre for the benefit of Mrs

John Rickaby. The benefit is tendered by the personal gazed " and " Evangeline" will be given. Marshall P. working and essential to the success of the unit busi.

They have succeeded in establishing the nine-hour law, and get \$3.50 for the day's work. The Strike Committee met yesterday as usual, at No. 141

The section of the work and renewed assurances to the work-law, and get \$3.50 for the day's work. The Strike Committee met yesterday as usual, at No. 141

They have succeeded in establishing the nine-hour law, and get \$3.50 for the day's work. The Strike Committee met yesterday as usual, at No. 141 AN AMERICAN FIRM TO PUBLISH THEM.

WRITTEN IN LATIN AND TO BE TRANSLATED INTO

ALL LANGUAGES-OUT IN 1887. The enormous sale of the personal memoirs of General Grant has naturally attracted great attention. Political, social, literary, and military heroes all over the world may be ex pected to blossom out into autobiography on theslightest encouragement. But a different walk in life from those enumerated is to be represented by the next great autobiography. The very crown and capstone of the greatest of priesthoods, the man whom a large part of the world's population regards as Christ's vicar on earth, the successor of St. Peter the Infallible, the Pope will write the history of his life and submit it as a commercial enterprise to the busines agement of Charles L. Webster & Co., the same firm that published General Grant's book.

For some time a correspondence has been in pro-

gress between the firm and the Papal Secretary at Rome, and the negotiations have now reached an advanced stage. The experience which this American firm has had in translating, securing copyrights and pushing the sale of the Grant memoirs in almost every civilized country has fitted them to undertake this task. The book will of course be translated into every language spoken by Christian people and the sale will be enormous. Every Roman Catholic priest will be glad to act as a subscrip-tion solicitor and every bisnop as a general agent with no heavy percentages to be taken out of the grand sum total that the Roman Catholic world will pay for such a work. The enormous total realized will doubtless be applied to the cause of extending and sustaining the to accumulate money for his own uses or to pamper

Every good Catholic will of course want a copy of this book whether he or she can read or not. No pressure of saccrdotal power will be necessary to render its dissemination wider than that of any other book in this century. bers will gladiy pay large prices for elaborately bound and illustrated copies and there will be such an outflow from the pockets of the faithful as will dwarf the accumulations of Peter's peace for many previous years. The wisdom of publishing the book in America is evident, for here are the great reading masses of the Catholic Church and many of other faiths who would have sufficient money curiosity to buy the undertaking of publishing it and spreading it all over the world is a stupendous one, but American enterprise and energy can put it through on time if anything can, If a score of binding establishments were kept busy with the 500,000 copies of Grant's book, the handling of the millions of volumes that this work would require will strain their resources to the utmost

"Yes, I am going to publish the book," said Mr. Webster, when spoken to about the matter yesterday," but I can't say much about the details as yet, for the simple reason that they haven't been arranged. The tirst half of it is already written. It is being done by a high church digna tary, and one intimately acquainted with the life and character of His Holiness. Of course he has access to every scrap of record that has even the remotest bearing on the subject and the work will be complete and 'official' in every sense. It is being written in Latin and will be published in that language. It will, of course, be translated into English, French and Italian immediately and into nearly all other languages as soon as possible translations. I have taken the contracts for the world.

" How did they come to give you the contracts I" "I don't know, I'm sure. Perhaps through the business relations I formed while pushing the Grant book in Europe. I made no bid for the job. The advances were all from their side. First there were letters and then a gentleman of this city, whose name I cannot give, came to me and the negotiations were carried on personally. Finally we came to terms and I closed the bargain." "The book will be fully illustrated of course."

gbing over to Rome this summer to look about and see There ought to be ample material in the wealth of religions paietings and art treasures of the Vatican, though ome of the latter wouldn't do for illustrations in the autobiography of His Holiness. Of course, his portrait

will occupy a prominent place in the book,"
"When will the work be issued!" "Not until the summer of 1887. There is no hurr about it, and I want to get my other before I tackle this biggest job of now in that country, and when a great number of subscriptions. We shall have to handle and push the book on business principles just the same as any other

"There is no possible doubt that your firm will have entire change of the publication, then ?" The book will be published by lished in every style and I shall make it a point to get some of them down to a price that every servant girl and day laborer may

have a copy." AN EXEMPLARY DEMOCRATIC OFFICER,

ARRESTED IN KENTUCKY WHILE WILD WITH

LOUISVILLE, March 10 (Special),—Captain Thomas A. Henry, clerk of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, was arrested at noon to-day and lodged in the Central Police Station under a charge of drunkenness. He had evidently been drinking for some time, and had little money left. When he had spent this he began wanderng from one saloon to another, demanding liquor without pay, but as he was not known he was refused. He finally staggered into Crecila's drug store at Twelfth and Main sts., and when he could get no drink became outrageously violent and profane. A telephone message summoned the patrol wagon and Officers Smith and Murray, who came with it, seized Henry. He resisted furiously, but was finally overcome. It took both men, however, to hold him in the wagon on the way to the police station. Henry was the regular nominee of the Democratic party for the place he holds at the last election in 1882. He was a power in the mountains and was supported by Chief Justice Hargis, of the Court of Appeals. The Kepublicens joined the moderate Democrats in an effort to defeat him. They brought out Governor Richard D. Jacob, a tried Union soldier and a gentleman of high standing, Governor Jacob was defeated by an overwhelming majority. The place pays in fees from \$10,000 to \$20,000. Henry, upon taking office, appointed as his deputies 'Sam' Gaines and Thomas G. Poore, two young men who had worked vigorously to elect him. They manage the office almost entirely, and the work is well done. The fees are divided between themselves and Henry. The latter is at the Capital only a small part of his time, and several time since his election has been on more or less notorious place he holds at the last election in 1882. He was a since his election has been on more or less notorious sprees, and there has been talk of impeaching him. Even now, however, it is doubtful if this cill by done, The charge against him is of immoral behavior, not of official mismanagement,

BURNS SAID HE "FIXED" THE GRAND JURY TROY, March 10 (Special: -Just before the adjournment of the Court of Sessions to-night, William Gardner took the stand in the case of the people against William Burns, on trial for grand larceny, and testified that Burns told him in October that he had spent a large amount of money "fixing" the Grand Jury so that it would not indict him for stealing a diamond ring. Gardner is charged with the same offence for which Burns is being tried, and has turned State's evidence. His statement has caused a profound sensa

INJURED ON THE WAY TO NURSE HER HUSBAND. CLEVELAND, March 10 (Special) .- While Lawrence Mosback, a miner, was lighting the fuse of a blast in a coal shaft near Elton, Stark County, to-day, the cartridge exploded and he was fatally injured. His wife was summoned from their home some distance away and while on her was to her husband the horse which she was driving ran away, throwing her to the ground and inflicting injuries that may cause her death.

COLUMBUS, March 10 (Special).-As a step toward reform in elections the Lower House to-day passed a non-partisan police bill for Cincinnati. Elever Democrats voted for it, but the majority were opposed to any change in the present police management of Cincinnati. Efforts will be made to make it a law in the Senate before the April election so that a Democratic

chief of police cannot use his power to elect another board like that deposed by Governor Foraker.

The House also passed a bill repealing all laws which discriminate between whites and olacks, allowing them to intermarry, and giving also the same school privileges. Most of the Democrats voted against this bill.

A TUGBOAT BLOWN TO PIECES.

FIVE MEN KILLED IN BOSTON HARBOR. THE VESSEL WRECKED WITH A NOISE LIKE THAT

OF A LARGE FIRE-CRACKER. Boston, March 10 (Special) .- The steam tug John Markee left T Whatf at 6:30 a. m. to-day, after having towed up two fishermen, and started down the harbor to watch for other incoming vessels. In an hour the tug was blown to pieces by a sudden explosion. The only story to be obtained comes from the men on other to whoats which lay at some distance from the vessel destroyed. When the John Markee arrived off Long Island Head she came to anchor and the men went down to breakfast. Everything was quiet on board. Suddenly the men on the tugbeats near by saw a slight flush, which was followed by a loud report, and the whole vessel seemed to leap 300 feet into the air and fall in frag-" I was towing up the schooner Harry W. Anderson,"

said Captain Riley, of the tug Camilla, "when I saw the John Markee only two hundred feet away. She was headed northeast in the direction of Deer Island. I could plainly see Captain Nickerson in the pilot-house, smokng. He had one arm resting on the window sill and was looking up the harbor. The cook was leaving out of the door of the galley and the fireman was standing on the outside, looking into the fire-room. He seemed to be talking with the engineer. While I was looking at her I saw the boat tremble, and then without any warning took place directly over the water, but I should think that the whole turboat, with the exception of the hull, went into the air. I saw a man thrown about two hundred feet it was the fireman, for he was on the outside. A big trunk went up almost as high as he did. Spars and other pieces of the wreck fell all around within a radius of one hundred feet of the boat. The sound was more like that of a big cannon fire-cracker on the water than like a gun. But the whole thing was over in a moment. When the smoke blew away, I could only see pieces of wreck floating on the water. I slipped my hawser and made for the place as quickly as steam would take me. When I reached the wreck I couldn't see any signs of a human being. The heavy timbers were blown to pieces like

Captain Dolan, of the tug Fremont, said: "Our boat was about a quarter of a mile away when I saw the boat blown up hundreds of feet into the air. There seemed to be a million pieces. In the midst of them I could see the bodies of two men as they fell back into the water. I at once directed our post toward them. With the assistance of the mate, William Britton, the engineer, George Doan, and the fireman, William Welsh, I succeeded in getting the body of Captain Nickerson out of the wreck. His foot was fractured and his face and breast terribly injured. He was lying across a spar, so that only his back could be seen. His head and feet were under water. He must have been killed instantly. Then we picked up the body of the fireman. He was terribly mangled; his head was spirt open and his face was badly gashed. The force of the explosion had blown of both shoes, the end of one foot was gone and from both the flesh had been stripped as with a knife. There was an ugly hole in his side that looked as though a piece of coal had been blown through him." The list of those killed is as follows:

Nickesson, Cyrus, captain, of East Boston, age thirty-five. He was married and had two children. HOPKINS, Charles, mate, of East Boston, age thirty-three. Unmarried. CHOOKER, D. H., engineer, of East Boston, age forty-five.

CROOKER, Frank, freman, bruther of the engineer, of Hyde Park, age thirty five. He was married and had three children

SMITH. A. P., cook, of East Boston, age thirry. Unmarried. It is a singular coincidence that the only other serious boiler explosion which has occurred in this harbor took place in March, 1879, in the same locality and only an hour later in the day. The holler of the tog Curlew, Captain Cates, blew up and scalded all the crew except the captain. Two of the men afterward died from their

the captain. Two of the men afterward died from their ripuries.

The John Markee was 63 feet S inches in length, and 16 feet 6 inches beam, and had a registered tomaxe of 40.28 gross, 20.14 net. She was built in Philadelphia in 1877, and was in spiendid condition. About four years ago she was sunk in the river at Philadelphia by a collision and lay under water for about five mouths. The same bolier which exploided this morning was in her hold at that time. The boat had not been inspected by the Boston authorities, her certificate from the Philadelphia anthorities not having expired. She came to Boston on Angust 11, 1885. She was valued at \$10,000. She has been run on an independent line by Captain Nickerson and others, who formed a stock company. She was insured for \$2,500.

THE NEW MAYOR OF PORTLAND.

has been expressed here at the publication of a dispatch which stated that the liquor dealers were jubilant over the election of Charles J. Chapman as Mayor and prethe service of liquor warrants. Mr. Chapman is one of the leading flour and grain merchants of Portland and a member of the New-York Produce Exchange. He is t citizens, and excellent results are expected from

CHARGED WITH HIRING A MURDERER. INDEPENDENCE, Mo., March 10 (Special) .-Samuel C. Schaeffer, of New-York, who was convicted at the December term of the Criminal Court in Kansas City of defrauding in real estate transactions John J. Blair, of Blairstown, was arraigned in the Crimina Court here to-day on an indictment for conspiracy against the life of Mr. Blair. He is charged with having contracted with Charles Allen in the sum of \$50,000 for the murder of Mr. Blair at his home in New-Jersey. His trial was set for March 24. Bail was fixed at

HIS RIGHT HAND GROUND WITH THE SAUSAGE. CHICAGO, March 10 (Special).-The trial of the suit of John Baier against the Anglo-American Packing Company for \$10,000 damages was begun to-day. The plaintiff declares that he was sugaged in to-day. The plaintiff declares that he was engaged in feeding a sausage machine when the bench on which he was obliged to stand gave way, throwing him into the hole though which the meat was thrust for the pur-pose of being ground up, and that his right hand was around into sausage along with the meat he was feed-

Washington, March 10.-The Baltimore annual Methodist Episcopal Conference held its final session this morning at the Metropolitan Church. The Rev. J. W. Cornulus offered a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that it is fitting that a starue or monument of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, should the Foundry and Metropolitan Churches and the Rev. G. W. Herbert and Messrs. M. G. Emery and B. H. Stenemetz were appointed a committee to consider locations, plans and cost.

ATLANTA FOUR PER CENTS AT PAR. ATLANTA, Ga., March 10 .- The City of Atanta to-day placed its entire issue of 41g per cent bonds at par in New-York City. These bonds are issued to re-place 8 per cents, and constitute the first issue of 44-per cents made by a Southern City.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

SENTENCING A YOUNG MAN OF FASHION.
CHICAGO, March 10 (Special).—Charies Richmond, the
young man who on Saturday pleased guilty to the larceny of \$1,900 from the McCormice estate, was called
up in Judge Colline's court this morning for sentence.
The Court remarked that it was not the policy of the
law to reform criminals by not punishing them, and imposed a penitentiary sentence of eighteen months. The
young man was a member of a fashionable North-side
club and has wealthy relatives.

KICKED BY A BRUTAL BOY.

NEW HAVEN, March 10 (Special).—May English, age
six, daughter of Thomas English, is the dight to be dying
from the result of hemorrhages, caused by a kicking she
received at sensol from George Erhardt, age seven.

CHARGED WITH SWINDLING MERCHANTS.
Chicago, March 10 (Special), -W. B. Devere was held
to-day until March 12 for examination on many charges
of obtaining money by faise precences. It is thought
that he has swindled twenty to thirty different prominent
business men, and to have obtained at least \$5,000 from
them and other persons not as well-known.

AN AUTHESS HADLY HUDT.

AN ACTRESS BADLY HURT.

BALTIMORE, March 10 (Special).—Miss Fanny Louise Backingham, the well-known performer of Mazeppa and a daring bare-back rider, met with a serious accident. ned by an electric motor and ran away. Miss Bucking-num threw her arms around the animal's neck, but the horse gave a plunge and threw her violently across the road. She was picked up unconscious and was found to be seriously nurt internally.

A LARGE DEFICIT IN COUNTY FUNDS.
INDIANAPOLIS, March 10.—A dispatch to The
News from Vincennes, Ind., says: "An examination
the books, concluded this forenoon, shows an ap DEFRAUDING AN INSURANCE COMPANY.
DETROIT, Mich., March 10.—P. N. Pitman, an employe
of Moore's insurance accept of this city, was arrested
last night in Kulamazoo ou a charge of embezzling
\$4,000 from the New York Life Insurance Company.
He came here from Albany. PRICE THREE CENTS

NOMINATIONS BY GOV. HILL

DR. PHELPS NAMED FOR HEALTH OFFICER. NEW MEN FOR QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS-THE NAMES REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE.

(FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.) ALBAYY, March 10 .- Soon after noon to-day the genial face of William G. Rice, the Governor's secretary, was seen at the door of the Senate Chember. It was noticed also that he carried three blue envelopes, which indicated that Governor Hill had some nominations for office to submit to the Senate. When Mr. Rice had advanced to the centre of the Senate Chamber and had ceremoniously declared "Message from the Governor," and had surrendered the documents, it was discovered by the Senators that the Governor had made the most important nominations of the year. There was a sensation when Cierk Vrooman opened one of the blue Pheips, of New-York, for Health Officer of the Port of New-York, for Health Officer of the Port of New-York. There then followed nominations for Quarantine Commissioners, three in number. The men nominated were Dr. John H. Donglas and Marshall B. Blake, of New-York, and Charles S. Hirgins, of Brooklyn. There was also a nomination for Judge of the Court of Claims, that of William L. Muller, of Elmira.

Dr. Phelps is to take the place of Dr. William M. Smith. whose term as Health Officer expired two
years .ago. The office is now worth about
\$25,000 yearly. Dr. Douglas is nominated
to take the place of Thomas C. Piatt, ex-United States Senator, who has held the position of Quarantine Com-missioner since 1880. He was nominated for the office by Governor Cornell. Mr. Blake takes the place of John A. Nichols, also appointed in 1880; and Mr. Higgins that of David W. Judd, appointed in 1880.

William L. Muller, who is appointed to succeed Lyman B. Northrup, another Democrat, was for many years a clerk of the Governor's law firm. Hill & Stanchfield, at Eimira. Last fail he was elected chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic State Committee. As the chairman of that committee he contributed largely to Mr. Hill's election. He now receives his re-There was considerable of a contest over the reference

of the nominations to the various committees of the Senate. That of Mr. Muller was swiftly referred to the Judiciary Committee. When, however, Lieutenant-Go. ernor Jones referred the nomination of Dr. Paelps to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, Senator Fassett moved that it be sent to the Committee on Health. Senator Pitts sustained the action of the Lieutenant-Governor, saying that he had acted according to precedent. It was quickly discovered that the Republican Senators were divided on the subject of the reference. Seven of the Republican Senators have steadily opposed any reduction of the fees of Health Officer Smith, and it is understood that they favor his retention as Health Officer and, therefore, the rejection of Dr. Phelps's nomination. These men followed Senator Fasreferred to the Committee on Health. They were joined in this movement by Senator Knapp. of Lewis County, who had previously voted with the thirteen Republicans who favor a reduction of the Health Officer's fees. The Democrats voted with the twelve Republicans to send the nomination to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. Senator Fassett desired that the bill should go to the Committee on Health because Senator Low, one of his seven Republican colhand, the Committee on Commerce and Navigation con tains four members-Worth, Keilogg, Smith and Com-stock-who are of the band of thirteen Republican Sensfees of Dr. Smith. The seven Republican Senators have also suspected their thirteen Republican colleagues of willingness to vote for the confirmation of some sucmotion to refer the nomination of Dr. Phelps to the Health Committee by the following vote [Republicans in Roman, Democrats in Italies) :

Ayes-Bara ter, Coggeshall, Fassett, Knapp, Low, Marvin, Rames and Vedder. Panies and Vedler.

"and Vedler.

"and Comstock. Callen. Daly. Dunham, Griswold. Hendricks. Hoyscadt. Kellorg. McMillan. Marpha. Parker, Pierce. Pitts. Flunkitt, Reilig. Stoan. Smith. Traphagen, Walker. Wennie.

Semajor Fassett was much annoyed by this disposition.

of the matter. He decided to contest the reference of the nomination of Mr. Douglas to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. He moved that this nomina He said he thought there had been "preatrangement."
hinting at a "deal" between some of the Republican
Senators and the Democrats. He thought the majority
had the strength of a giant, but were using it ignobly.
Senator Pitts indignantly denied that there had been any
"preatrangement" or "deal." The Republican Senators
were only following precedent in referring the nomination
to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. Senator
Sloan also replied to Senator Fassett by declaring that
the Senate had lately received positions prepared in Dr.
Smith's interest, in which any reduction in als fees was to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. Senator Sioan also repiled to Senator Fassett by declaring matches Senator had lately received petitions prepared in Dr. Smith's interest, in which any reduction in his fees was opposed on the ground that the people of the State would have to carry the burdens of commerce if the Griswold bill should pass. Dr. Smith had sent men to Albany to make an argument argainst that bill in the interest of commerce and not in that of public health. It was obvious that the bill should be sent to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. Senator Griswold and that 2,000,000 people in his portlan of the State favored his bill to reduce the Health Officer's fees.

Senator Fassett then said: "The Griswold bill is an infamous bill, for amous from top to bottom, infamous revery line from beginning to end. When the time comes you shall see the feeling of the people of this State. You shall see some of the sellshness of the money grabbers who send up representatives to infest these halls and the lobbies of the hotels. You shall see them wince and tremble, but the thing is not yet."

Senator Sloan replied that he thought Dr. Smith's fees ought to be reduced, but he was not committed to to; the same men voting against it that had done so before.

Conversation with the Republican Senators to-night

Conversation with the Republican Senators to-night Conversation with the Republican Soutiers to high shows that they are undecided how to act on the Govern-or's nominations. Some favor the rejection of all the nominations, others the confirmation only of the nomi-nations of the Republicans nominated to succeed Repub-licans as Quarantine Commissioners, and of Mr. Muler, Democrat, to succeed Judge Northrup, Democrat, Tuers is, also, opposition to confirming Dr. Phelps as Health Officer.

WHO THE NOMINEES ARE.

Dr. Charles Phelps is a well-known surgeon in this city, and president of the Medical Board of the Police Department. He is also a visiting surgeon and president of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, and a visiting surgeon at St. Vincent's Hospital. He is fifty years old, was born in Massachusetts, and was graduated at Brown University, subsequently obtaining his medical diploma at the New-York College of Physicians and Sur-geons. A few years ago he obtained much notoriety in connection with the duel between James Gordon Bennett and Fred May. He went with the former as surgeon, to repair any damages that might be inflicted, In politics he is Democratic. He lives at No. 100 East Nineteenth st. To a TRIBUNE reporter he said that his nomination was not entirely a surprise; he had heard

" Do you expect the nomination will be confirmed P

" I presume the nomination would not have been made firmed, but personally I don't know enough about politics to judge how the nomination will be received." Dr. Pheips said that he knew nothing about any deal in connection with the nominations. He are said that it would be premature to say anything about how ne would conduct the office until the nomination had been acted upon.

Marshail B. Blake is the well-known excellector of

Marshail B. Blake is the well-known ex-collector of internal revenue and lives at No. 22 West Twenty-seventh-st. He is a Republican in pointies. "My nonination is an entire surprise to me," he said, "I was never consulted about it until I read of the nomination it is sconfirmed! I readly can't tell yet. I know nothing about the duties of the office. I don't even know how much it pays. Nor do I know anything about the 'deal' which the papers hint at."

Dr. Douglas is a Republican, but has never taken an active part in polities. His specialty is diseases of the throat and he is new known as the paysician who was in constant attendance on General Grant during his last liness. He is at present in Cuba and has been absent from the city for some weeks. It is certain, therefore, that he was not consulted about his nomination. He will visit Mexico befor eleturing and is not expected to arrive in New-York before March 25.

Charles S. Higgins is a soap manufacturer of Brooklyn. He was a Democratic Presidential elector in 1880, and has been a member of the Democratic State Committee.

MR. PLATT ON THE GOVERNOR'S ACTION. Ex-Senator T. C. Platt was seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night and asked about the Governor's nomination of a Health Officer and Quarantine Commissioners. He said:

" This is part of Governor Hill's scheme to fill the important offices now held by Republicans with Democrats, in order to fasten a Democratic administration upon this State and carry it in 1888. Every one knows that the position of political importance of the four for which he has sent in names is that of Health Officer. For this he has nominated a Democrat—a centleman whose autecedents and record, as I am informed, are unqualifiedly Democratic. I take it for granted that the Senate will adhere to the policy which it has defined by caucus action, that they will not turn out of office men whose records have been unawervingly Republican to

would be to increase factional feelis-a which anale